

HURLED BACK ACROSS MARNE

Germans Enabled to Reach
Depth of Only Two Miles
on Southern Bank.

35 DIVISIONS IN DRIVE

Which Means 420,000 Men
Fighting in Mass Formation
on a Ten-Mile Strip.

RESULTS OF DRIVE.

(International News Service.)
Paris, July 16.—The first day of the German offensive on the Marne-Champagne front resulted in the smallest gains of any offensive during the war. The French were not taken by surprise and ceded ground only in the regions of Souain, Dormans and Reuilly.

Although the German drive was marked by violent assaults, the French were prepared for it all along the line. A famous war-mutilated French general directed the French defense in the Champagne district.

(International News Service.)
London, July 16.—American troops are engaged with the Germans over an eight-mile front between Vaux and Chesey and near La Chapelle on the Marne front, according to information secured by the International News Service this afternoon.

The entire German offensive has been checked, it was stated. The news at mid-day was that the Germans were evidently bringing up their artillery.

The Germans have been unable to penetrate the allies' battle positions anywhere. The next two days should show whether the Germans will abandon their latest offensive.

A third of Prince Rupprecht's reserve has been withdrawn from the Amiens sector and the divisions have been identified.

London, July 16.—Thirty-five divisions were employed by the Germans in their attack between Chateau-Thierry and Dormans on the Marne river, it was learned here today.

The Germans were able to get to the southern bank on a front of less than four miles between Dormans and Fosse. The greatest depth attained by the Germans was two miles.

By American counter-attacks in this sector the Germans were driven back across the Marne.

The Germans planned to drive in a wedge between Chateau-Thierry, near Montmirail and to sever the Châlons-Rheims railway near Suippes (in Champagne district) during the first day of the drive.

By the second day they had expected to occupy Châlons, after seizing Champagne mountain.

The German gains created no uneasiness here. It is felt certain that the Germans will be unable to push their way through to Montmirail.

Between Dormans and Rheims there was fighting equaling in ferocity the struggle in Champagne. But the allied line in this zone was bent only about two or three miles.

(Paris reported in an earlier dispatch that the Germans had been able to advance only 500 yards between Rheims and Dormans and that they were being driven back by Franco-Italian counter-attacks.)

The Italians are defending Montigny (southwest of Rheims) tenaciously.

Before Souain (Champagne) one German division suffered such losses that it had to be withdrawn. Others had to be withdrawn elsewhere for the same reason.

Communication with Rheims is now limited to one railway which runs through Epernay.

Military critics point out that the Germans may attempt to extend their attacking front to the Argonne forest, but the main drive has already proved abortive.

There are approximately 12,000 men in a German division, which means about 420,000 fighting men were massed on the ten-mile strip of front between Chateau-Thierry and Dormans. It is likely, however, that some of these were reserves.

CAUSED SENSATION

Berlin Gives Attention to Austrian Reichsrath.

Amsterdam, July 16.—Berlin newspapers give much attention to the meeting of the Austrian reichsrath called for today.

Premier von Seydler received a number of party leaders on Saturday and conferred with them for five hours, during which the leaders, according to Vienna telegrams, showed so much attachment to the interests of their respective parties that the premier ultimately appealed to them to let the session pass in a way to serve the interests of the monarchy. The conference caused a great sensation.

A Vienna telegram to the Vossische Zeitung says that military questions, especially events on the southwestern (Italian) front, will be debated in a secret session of the reichsrath.

SIBERIAN RULER WOULD ASSIST CZECHO-SLOVAKS

London, July 16.—Gen. Horvath, recently proclaimed ruler of Siberia, says a Pekin dispatch to the Times dated July 13, has expressed willingness to facilitate the movement of Czecho-Slovak troops towards the Trans-Baikal region over the Chinese Eastern railway.

The Czecho-Slovak proposal to immediately attempt to reach Irkutsk with a view to making conjunction with their compatriots in western Siberia, and will formally ask the Chinese government for permission to traverse Manchuria.

There are indications, the dispatch adds, that some of the Austrian prisoners in Siberia are anxious to join the ranks of the Czechs.

DR. RATHBURN, NOTED NATURALIST, IS DEAD

Washington, July 16.—Dr. Richardson Rathburn, acting director of the Smithsonian Institution, and a noted naturalist, died today at his home here. He was 66 years old and a native of Buffalo, N. Y.

KING AND QUEEN OF BELGIANS DROP FROM SKY TO COAST OF ENGLAND



KING AND QUEEN OF BELGIUM

King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium reached England in an airplane when they came recently to attend the silver anniversary of King George and Queen Mary. The king and queen of the Belgians later attended a concert given by the famous Belgian orchestra which is now in London. They are the first royalty to make an aerial visit to England.

WAR REVIEW TERSELY GIVEN BY THE TWO LEADING NEWS SERVICES

(International News Service.)
On May 27 when the Aisne-Marne blow fell over a twenty-five-mile front the Germans advanced five miles the first day.

On June 9, when the Germans struck between Montdidier and Aisne, the first day's fighting carried them forward three miles.

Thus the failure of the present offensive can be measured.

It had been known that Rupprecht had a large number of reserve troops, but it was expected that they would be used in another dash for the champagne ports. Evidently the German high command elected to use them for another effort to break through to Paris.

Documentary evidence captured from German prisoners shows that the Germans hoped to break through to Epernay and Châlons on the first day of their new drive. Never have expectations fallen more flat.

As the situation stood today the fifth German drive may be characterized as another German failure.

Although the Marne-Champagne offensive was undertaken with greater vigor than has marked any of the preceding four drives on the western front, the first phase of the new drive was gained on the first day than in any of the previous strokes.

It is interesting to note how the first day of the German offensive has compared with the others this year.

On March 21, when the Germans attacked on a fifty-mile front on the Picardy front, they gained slightly more than three miles the first day.

On April 9 when the Flanders offensive was begun on a thirty-mile front, the Teutons made four miles the initial day.

The titanic battle which burst forth with volcanic force on the fifty-mile Marne-Champagne front, with the opening of the fifth German offensive, was still raging today.

The violence of the combat had died down at some points, where the infantry forces were not locked in death grips terrific artillery duels were rocking earth and sky.

The allied lines are holding at all points.

The Americans by a series of savage counter assaults, south of the Marne, have hurled the Germans across to the northern bank of the stream, occupying all of their old positions, according to an unofficial report from London this afternoon.

Appalling losses marked the first day of the new German drive. The Germans had set out to break through between Chateau-Thierry and the Argonne forest, but the maximum of their gain was about three miles and the major part of the terrain gained at frightful cost was wrenched from them by smashing counter-blow delivered by the French, Americans and Italians.

South of the Marne the Germans were able to establish their line through St. Agnan, La Chapelle, Mont Hodon and the southern fringe of Bouquigny wood. This is from two to three miles south of the river.

To the north of the Marne, in the district between the river and Rheims, the Germans redoubled their efforts in an effort to extend the slight gain they had scored up until late Monday afternoon. They hurled themselves in vain against the allied resistance.

A bitter struggle developed around Chateau-Thierry, where the exhausted German hordes had to withstand stern counter assaults after their direct attacks had failed.

East of Rheims, in the Champagne, where the German casualties were frightfully heavy, two strong German assaults were delivered between Prunay and Souain, the infantry being supported by tanks. The Teutons were thrown back except at one point, where they succeeded in penetrating a piece of wooded ground near Prunay.

Over the greater part of the Champagne the Germans fought themselves to such an utter state of weariness that they could not renew their pressure.

Thirty-five German divisions were massed on the Marne river between Chateau-Thierry and Dormans, facing the Americans. Thirty of the German divisions on this and other parts of the wide battle front were identified as parts of the reserve army of Crown Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria.

The German commander of the Flanders front.

This indicated that the present offensive was expected to be the supreme German effort and that the other parts of the western front had been drained of all available men to give the latest German thrust the utmost momentum.

(Associated Press.)
Furiously launching new attacks against the allied positions on the Marne front from Chateau-Thierry to Rheims, the Germans are continuing their efforts to break through the French and American defenses. They have made progress during the past night, but it has been decidedly slow in comparison with the sweep of the teutonic legions in their attacks in Picardy, Flanders and along the Aisne.

It appears that the enemy, after crossing the Marne between Dormans and Châtillon, has reached in this area the villages of St. Agnan, La Chapelle and Monthodon, which are approximately a mile and three-quarters south of the river, but in the outskirts of these towns they have been held up. Just to the northeast the Germans managed to traverse the Bouquigny wood, but on the southern side they have been stopped.

West of Dormans, which is 24 miles east of Chateau-Thierry, American troops are holding the battle line. Unofficial advice states that in this area they have retaken the villages of Fosse and Crezancy, south of the Marne, where the Germans gained ground in the first rush across the river.

From the French official report, it is evident that between Dormans and Rheims the Germans are driving toward the Marne at Châtillon and along the line to the northeast. Only at one point, in the Rodemart wood, a mile and a half from Châtillon, however, did they advance last night. Even there they have been checked by the French fire. From that point to Rheims there is no change in the situation.

The deepest penetration along this line is approximately three and three-quarters miles northeast of Châtillon, on the Rodemart wood. This marks the greatest advance of the Germans at any point along the line since their offensive began.

East of Rheims the situation also appears reassuring. The French battle positions are declared intact and the Germans have not been able to advance southward further than the outskirts of the woods that parallel on the north the ancient Chaussée Romaine, the main highway running eastward from Rheims. They are being held all along this line as far as the region north of the town of Sulpe, which virtually marks the easterly limits of the great battle.

In the mighty game that is going on, the German offensives during the spring and summer, delay was one of the prime factors in the situation. The Germans have never been able to gain materially when faced by forces that were numerically equal and all of their drives have come to a pause when allied reinforcements were rushed up to the threatened points.

The Germans are now more than 24 hours behind schedule and there is little to indicate that they still have striking power greater or as great as they possessed on Monday morning when their attacks began. The allies therefore seem to have reason to believe that the supreme test of their defense has been met successfully.

The battle is not over as yet and there may be a possibility, if not a probability, that the German high command has not played its trump cards in the mighty game that is going on.

There is, however, a feeling of satisfaction over the first phases of the new drive and confidence that the allied forces will continue to resist as vigorously as they have during the terrible first hours of the combat.

Artillery is reported active in the Albert sector and in some other regions along the British front, but there have been no portentous developments there.

The French have improved their positions slightly in the Villers-Bretonneux sector.

East and West of Rheims the Germans are fighting with desperation and every resource to bring quick success to their fifth offensive of the present great battle year. Almost everywhere the allied troops are holding tenaciously and the fighting zone behind the first line is yet intact along the entire 65-mile front.

Superb resistance by American, French and Italian troops held the Germans to minimum gains. Between 700,000 and 800,000 men were thrown into the battle line by the German command. Despite these huge numbers and the use of every facility of offense and destruction known to the enemy Berlin was able to report officially Monday night only that "to the southwest and east of Rheims we penetrated into parts of the French positions." Large forces were concentrated to be thrown across the Marne and bridges were laid between Fosse and Dormans. American troops fighting with great dash met this menace, checked it and hurled it against the river. Near Fosse the enemy was thrown back to the north bank by the impetuous Americans, who captured between 1,000 and 1,500 prisoners, including an entire brigade staff. The bend in the river where the Germans crossed now is dominated by American cannon and machine guns.

French and Italian divisions engaged the Germans between the Marne and Rheims. In a front of 22 miles here the enemy advanced an average depth of 2-1/2 miles, his greatest gain of the day. Desperate fighting continued along this line and the Germans have been unable to gain much additional ground.

East of Rheims the Germans have been smashed completely. The French defense there stood resolutely and stopped the foe in his tracks. Attack after attack is being launched against the French on this end of the battle line, but the French men are unwavering in their defense.

Colossal as was the artillery preparation along the great fighting front it was met by an allied fire that was just as destructive. The German infantry marched against machine gun fire that decimated whole regiments. French aviators bombed the enemy unceasingly and destroyed two bridges loaded with German troops.

Allied capitals feel that the German effort has been balked in its inception. The allied troops are holding their own. Gen. Foch, who anticipated the place and date of the offensive and made his plans accordingly, is reported well satisfied with the result of the first day's fighting. No important positions have been gained and the Germans have suffered great losses for the small advances made. It is apparent the German command hoped to wipe out completely the Rheims salient by July 17, but Epernay, the objective of the first day, still is safe from enemy hands.

As yet no frontal attack has been made on Rheims and that battle-scarred city, long the objective of German bombardments, still holds out. The enemy surrounded it on three sides and hoped apparently to take it as a result of great gains east and west of the city. The German effort probably will reach its full development within a few hours and then the real objective is uncertain. A marked enemy advance on the present attacking front would give him territory and points from which to make further attempts to reach Paris.

On the remainder of the western front, in Italy and in the Macedonian theatre the fighting activity has not been great. British troops have made a slight advance near Villers-Bretonneux, south of the Somme. Local fighting has occurred in the Italian mountain front, but with no change in situation. In Albania, French detachments continue to press back the Austrians in the Devoul valley, capturing a number of prisoners.

BIG HEADLINES GIVEN AMERICAN ONSLAUGHT

Foreign Newspapers Give Conspicuous Space to Participation of U. S. Troops.

London, July 16.—The brilliant contribution of American troops to the Allied defense at Fosse figures conspicuously in the battle reports under big headlines and is made the subject of special mention in the editorial columns of the morning newspapers. "Splendid men" is the description contained in the Times, while another paper calls the American defense "the most encouraging feature of the day's fighting."

Newspaper comment thus far is somewhat restrained, pending a clearer indication of the enemy's immediate intention. But the tenor of all editorials is hopeful. No one of the commentators expresses a final opinion as to whether the allies are facing a main attack.

In some quarters the weight of the German blow is regarded as inadequate for an adventure on which so much depends, and consequently it is assumed that the German drive may be a feint or partial operation leading to something bigger. The Times, among others, looks for further developments elsewhere, although it believes that the German drive is an outlet of Germany's supreme effort of the present campaigning season.

The Times concurs with the opinion of its correspondent at the front that the principal field of attack is to the west of Rheims, with the view of an advance toward Paris.

FURTHER OFFENSIVE ACTION EXPECTED

War Department Encouraged but Does Not Believe Fury of Attack Yet Spent.

Washington, July 16.—Press accounts of yesterday's fighting on the western front were confirmed in dispatches received today from Gen. Pershing and Gen. Bliss, the war department announced. American troops met the German drive with a counter-attack, capturing prisoners, established and are holding their advanced positions. The American barrage, in many places, prevented the advance of the German infantry.

Full reports covering the entire front have not yet been received, said the war department announcement, which characterized the general situation as "satisfactory."

It was made plain that the war department officials do not believe that the fury of the German assault has been yet spent.

"The first day in such a battle," says the statement, "is of course, merely general advance action. The great pressure of reserves and concentrated masses is still to be looked for."

SOUTH CAROLINA CALLS FOR 800 WHITE MEN

Columbia, S. C., July 16.—Capt. R. E. Carville, officer in charge of the selective service regulations, today issued a call for 800 white men to entrain during the five days' period beginning Aug. 5 for Camp Wadsworth, at Spartanburg. A call for fifty men to report to Syracuse recruit camp, Syracuse, N. Y., for special or limited service, also was issued.

ARTHUR GUY EMPEY MADE CAPTAIN IN ARMY

Washington, July 16.—Arthur Guy Empey, former British sergeant in the British army and author of "Over the Top," has been made a captain in the United States army, it was announced today. He will be attached to the 1st Infantry general's office and probably will be sent on recruiting duty.

MUST EXPECT USE OF RESERVES

Gens. Pershing and Bliss Give Warning of Heavier Pressure by Enemy.

Washington, July 16.—"The general situation this morning is regarded as satisfactory," says a war department statement issued today based on dispatches from Gen. Pershing and Gen. Bliss, confirming accounts of the fighting yesterday.

Warning is given, however, that the first day of such a battle is merely general advance guard action and that great pressure of reserves is still to be looked for.

The statement follows: "Dispatches received from Gen. Pershing and Gen. Bliss confirm the press accounts of yesterday's fighting. American troops west of Rheims counter-attacked, captured prisoners, established and are holding their advanced positions. German's barrage was met by counter barrage which in many places prevented the advance of their infantry. Full reports covering the entire front are, of course, not yet available. The general situation this morning is regarded as satisfactory. The first day in such a battle is, of course, merely general advance guard action. The great pressure of reserves and concentrated masses is still to be looked for."

Tension Relaxed.

Tension was somewhat relaxed at the war department, although the course of the battle was followed with as much eagerness for late bulletins as on yesterday. Officials apparently had settled back to watch for full development of the German purpose, more than ever certain that the ability of the allied and American forces to checkmate any effort the enemy might make.

President Wilson again abandoned his usual morning round of golf today and remained at the White House, hearing reports from the front as they came in. He was up late last night following both official and unofficial advice closely.

A clear picture of the full scope of the German effort is becoming available. Early reports on the renewal of the fighting show that the American troops are again engaged heavily, but have restored their positions on the Marne even more fully than during the counter attack which drove the Germans back to the river last night. Two of the towns from which the Americans were forced in the first German rush into the exposed position in the river bend opposite Jaulgonne have been recaptured.

To the east the Germans appear to have forced their way across the Marne on a considerable front in the Dormans sector. It is believed, however, that if the Americans' position on the flank are maintained the Germans east of them will be in great peril. A successful counter stroke along the river bank heading eastward from the American positions might cut them off from the river and force the surrender of whole organizations.

Further east the French reports indicate that Franco-Italian forces are holding stubbornly along a line generally about two miles back of their original positions. So far no definite progress towards encompassing Rheims from the west and east has been made by the enemy despite a large employment of reserves.

Diversion, Not Real Drive.

Officers here are inclined to look upon the fighting east of Rheims as more of a diversion than as a real attack. Without doubt it would have been pressed had it met with success, but its real purpose is thought to have been to draw French reserves in that direction while the line from Chateau-Thierry to the Marne was pounded back.

The fact that the battle is going forward with increased intensity west of Rheims today indicates that fresh German reserves were rushed up to this front during the night in the effort to overcome the check administered yesterday by the Franco-Italian forces. Apparently this sector, including the Marne crossing in the Dormans region, is the vital point of the German battle plan and no effort is being

Bishop Thomas F. Cusack In a Critical Condition



BISHOP CUSACK

The Right Rev. Thomas F. Cusack, Roman Catholic bishop of Albany, is in a critical condition at his home in Albany. Bishop Cusack suffered a relapse after a recent operation. Attending physicians said the prelate's death might occur at any moment.

War department officials are pleased not only at the valor and dash with which American forces have taken to their work in the first great engagement in which they have participated, but also with the indications that the American military machine held together and functioned properly under the strain.

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RUSSIAN SITUATION CONTINUES OF INTEREST

No Additional Details of Operation of American-Anglo-French Forces.

Washington, July 16.—No additional details of the operations of the American-Anglo-French forces along the Marne coast of Russia have been received here today. It is understood, however, that the forces now there are sufficiently strong to meet any possible German assault. The entente forces are made up of picked men, while the German forces there, although outnumbering them greatly, are, for the most part, landarmy troops.

Details of the number and character of the American forces still are withheld. State department officials today, in admitting for the first time that these forces are there, referred to them as "landing parties," but disclaimed knowledge of whether they were from one or two vessels.

The Russian situation continued today to occupy the attention of President Wilson. It is understood that every possible assistance now is being given to the anti-German element in every part of Russia, this assistance being of a financial and substantial character. The entire entente is co-operating in this work and officials feel confident that within a very short time a really formidable anti-German, anti-bolshevik organization will be in being in Russia, backed by the conservative social revolutionists.

GIRL CLERK AIDS EFFORT TO CREATE O'LEARY ALIBI

New York, July 16.—Freda Schulte, telephone operator and file clerk in the office of John J. O'Leary, was the principal witness today in the trial of O'Leary on a charge of conspiracy to kidnap his brother, Jeremiah, to secure a divorce from his wife.

Miss Schulte stated that on the morning of May 7 last the day Jeremiah O'Leary suddenly left New York, she found John J. in the office when she arrived at work between 9 and 9:30 o'clock.

In the testimony of Jeremiah's friend Lyons, he, John and Jeremiah were together until 10 o'clock on that morning. The testimony of Miss Schulte was looked upon today as an effort to try and create an alibi for John.

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BATTLE RAGES ON MARNE FRONT

Thirty Divisions From Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht Identified in Drive.

RHEIMS HELD BY FRENCH

Germans Use Tanks in Sector of Souain and Prunay—Attack Toward Epernay.

(International News Service.)
London, July 16, (1 p.m.)—The great battle on the Marne-Champagne front is still raging with Gen. Von Below's and Gen. Von Boehm's German armies continuing their assaults.

It is difficult to say whether or not the whole offensive has been repulsed, but the evidence at hand shows that it was intended for Germany's biggest drive and was not a diversion.

Thirty German divisions have already been identified mostly from the German army of Crown Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria.

Rheims is still held by the French. The German attacks have been repulsed with the heaviest possible losses. The situation on the allies' side is distinctly good and the French are entirely satisfied with it.

East of Rheims two German attacks were made with tanks in the sector of Souain and Prunay. In the latter district a wood was captured; elsewhere the Germans were repulsed.

The line of resistance from one to two miles behind the front trenches is everywhere intact east of Rheims. West of Rheims the two main German attacks were directed:

1. Down the Marne.
2. Due south of Dormans.

The Germans threw six pontoon bridges across the Marne between Dormans and Reuilly on a four-mile front.

The capture of a German airplane map showed that one of the enemy's chief attacks was to be directed down the Marne in the direction of Epernay.

CANNONADE MORE FAINT

Parisians Watch Dim Flickering in Sky.

(Associated Press.)
Paris, July 16.—Violent artillery fire continued last night on the fighting front. Residents of Paris again heard the roar and saw the flashes of the guns. There was a dim flickering in the sky resembling summer lightning.

Parisians saw and then by a red flash reflected from low clouds. The reports of the guns were more faint than Sunday night and Monday and were felt rather than heard. An intermittent still muttering, punctuated by occasional heavier thuds from the French heavies, kept up during the night.

Houses in the suburbs were shaken slightly, but in some places the rocking of the earth was sufficient to displace pictures on the walls.

NO WORK TONIGHT AT RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS

Sterilization paper used for wrapping is still delinquent at the local Red Cross headquarters, so that the night work, wherein men have been assisting, will be again suspended. Leaders of the work rooms announced today that no work will be done tonight and that they will notify their men assistants through The News when the wrapping supply arrives.

ADMIRAL VON HINTZ TO CALL ON KING

Copenhagen, July 16.—Admiral Von Hintz, the newly appointed German foreign secretary, will be received in audience by King Haakon of Norway at Christiania tomorrow, said a dispatch from that city today. The object of Von Hintz's visit is to establish better relations between Germany and Norway. It is said.